

Faversham Rural District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Seventh Annual Report.

AREA.

The Area of the District is 43,964 acres.

POPULATION.

In the Decennial period 1901—1911 the population of the District has decreased by 1,150.

This is almost entirely due to the very large amount of emigration to Canada in the past four years. This exodus of young married people has also led to a diminution in the birthrate. As I have no returns showing the yearly number of emigrations and empty houses in the District it is very difficult to estimate the Population in the years between the census.

BIRTHS.

There is a diminution in the birthrate from 22.35 in 1910 to 21.71.

DEATHS.

The corrected deathrate for the year is 14.00 207 deaths were registered, of whom no less than 94 were over 65 years of age. 42 were certified as having died from senile decay.

Since making up the tables and averages I have received from the Registrar General the following list of transference births registered during 1911.

	Inward transfers.	Outward transfers.
Legitimate males	 1	2
„ females		2
Illegitimate males		1
„ females		3

Of the deaths registered in the District 27 have been transferred to other districts by the Registrar General. These additions and subtractions make the corrected birthrate 21.21, and the corrected death-rate 13.78 for the year.

SPECIAL SURVEY OF THE DISTRICT.

This was completed last January by Mr. F. G. Johnson, and included 3,141 houses.

281 houses, mostly newly erected houses, schools and large houses were not included in the Survey, but these houses are all to be surveyed in the coming year, and this will make the Survey of the whole District complete.

My special report on the Survey, which was made last August, contains a general description of the District and extensive references to sanitary matters should be referred to.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to investigate the cost of scavenging and emptying of cesspools, cleansing drains, etc., in the more thickly populated portions of the parishes of Teynham and Lynsted. At present this is done by contract for £440 a year, and a fresh contract for three years was made on May 4th, 1911. The Sub-Committee went into the matter extensively, and it was found that the cost of a main drainage scheme would exceed that amount, and as I was able to say that the present scheme is working well it was decided to postpone the matter for the present.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year the number of notifications received (excluding tuberculosis) was 45, which is 17 less than last year, the previous lowest record for the District.

In the last nine months of the year there was no case of notified diphtheria in which bacteriological examination showed the presence of the diphtherian bacillus, so that we can assume the District was free from diphtheria for that period.

SCARLET FEVER.

Seventeen cases of scarlet fever were notified. Nearly all were traced to Hop-pickers, who had come from other Districts, in which scarlet fever was prevalent.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Eleven typhoid fever cases were notified. Some were traceable to the Town of Faversham, where there was an epidemic, owing to the laying of new sewers, but there were four cases amongst Hop-pickers. Several cases of typhoid fever were reported to me from East and West Ham, which had undoubtedly become infected at one farm in this District during hop-picking. I investigated the matter thoroughly and am satisfied that the cases must have come from some "carrier case" amongst the pickers in one garden. This garden shall again have my special attention when the hop-picking season begins.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

No case was notified during the year.

ZYMOTIC ENTERITIS.

Twelve deaths, of which 9 were in children under two years of age, and two in people over 65 years of age, were attributable to diarrhoea and enteritis.

The hot summer, and, above all, the number of flies, appear responsible for this return.

The following notice was printed in large letters and posted throughout the District in August.

DIARRHŒA in Infants and Young Children.

The Medical Officer of Health urges upon all parents the importance of preventing Summer Diarrhœa in Infants and Young Children during the next Two Months, as very many deaths have occurred from it.

Especial care should be taken to prevent Flies from getting on food as they spread the poison that causes the Diarrhœa.

Great care should be taken that Milk-fed Children should have fresh clean Milk in well-scalded covered vessels, so that Dust, Dirt, and Flies cannot get into it.

Food should not be kept in living rooms, but in cool, well-ventilated Cupboards, and should be covered with Clean Muslin.

Care should be taken to Burn or Bury all House Refuse, as it attracts flies.

All Privy Pits should be kept Dry, with a quantity of Dry Earth applied Daily, to cover the contents and prevent Flies breeding in them.

All rooms should be kept as airy as possible.

If any Child is attacked by Diarrhœa, all milk feeding should be at once stopped, and the Child taken to a Doctor.

Young Children and Babies should not have Fruit given to them to play with. No Plums should be given to them under any circumstances.

There is no doubt that the notice did a great deal of good for parents paid more attention to Diarrhœa in children in its earlier stages. In 1906, the last year in which similar conditions of hot weather, dust and flies were present, there were 19 deaths.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The Public have at last begun to realize that Consumption is infectious.

The following table gives the number of deaths in the District in recent years.

1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
15	7	14	10	13	14	8

The Chairman attended the Annual Meeting of the Association for the Prevention of Consumption in London on July 21st, and I attended on July 19th and 20th, and issued a report of the meeting to the Council and recommended compulsory notification.

On October 27th, notice was issued that at the November meeting of the Council, the Chairman would propose the Compulsory Notification of all cases of Consumption, but the Local Government Board Order for it throughout the country rendered this unnecessary.

I have drawn up the following notice to be sent or taken to such cases as I judge likely to benefit by it, and am arranging for a supply of spitting pots to be distributed with the notice.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

If you carry out your part in these directions and your friends carry out theirs you need not consider yourself infectious.

Consumption is caught from another person in four chief ways.

- 1.—The Germs from the lungs are sprayed about the room or into the air, by coughing, and are breathed in by other people.
- 2.—The stuff coughed up dries and becomes infectious dust if not carefully collected and burnt or disinfected.
- 3.—Through sleeping in the same room with another person.
- 4.—People who nurse consumptives may get infection from the phlegm on to their hands and convey it to their mouths in their food if they are not always careful to wash their hands before eating.

Therefore the remedies for prevention are as follows:—

- 1.—Always to cough into a bit of paper or rag that can be burnt. Handkerchiefs should be frequently boiled as they are very infectious. It is better not to spit into them.
- 2.—Not to spit except into a spitting pot with disinfectant in it or into a piece of paper or rag that can be at once burnt.
- 3.—To have a separate bedroom with no carpet and no furniture except a chair and washstand, with the windows always open, night and day.
- 4.—Every person in the house with a consumptive person should wash the hands carefully before preparing or touching food.
- 5.—Persons with consumption should have their own knives, forks, spoons, plates, cups and saucers which should be scalded after use.

NOTE:—

Boiling a thing is a better way of disinfecting it than any Chemical method.

Infectious Germs are heavier than air like dust and sink to the floor or settle as dust would. Therefore the floor should be washed with disinfectant once a week and the furniture cleaned with a damp cloth. The sheets should be boiled once a week.

The Sanitary Authority will disinfect blankets or clothes at any time if required.

Clean houses, fresh air, regular living, good plain food, temperance, good teeth, proper exercise and proper rest and a cheerful house are the best aids to curing consumption.

There are no Health Visitors appointed in the District, whose duty it is to visit these cases, but I hope that the three District Nurses who are in the District will be appointed by the County Authorities as Health Visitors.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, I have received 13 notifications of pauper cases of Consumption. Of these eight have been sent to S. Catherine Homes, Ramsgate, by the Poor Law Authorities. Three pauper cases died during the year.

In my report for 1912 I hope to have a complete analysis of all the cases of Consumption in the District, with a list of those moved to Sanatoria, benefits derived, and other details with which I shall become acquainted under the compulsory notification order.

BEACON HILL HOSPITAL.

The following table gives the number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases notified, and the number admitted to Beacon Hill Hospital for each quarter in the past 14 years :—

Number of Fresh Cases Notified						Number of cases admitted to Beacon Hill Hospital				
Quarter	I	II	III	IV	Total	I	II	III	IV	Total
1897	60	53	49	100	262	31	25	26	47	129
1898	90	53	45	47	235	51	20	28	18	117
1899	56	73	68	82	279	11	38	44	36	129
1900	54	58	46	76	234	30	27	24	44	125
1901	44	32	25	48	149	23	17	19	31	90
1902	35	20	43	37	135	23	9	37	14	83
1903	31	19	18	22	91	12	16	8	7	43
1904	15	6	28	16	65	12	2	21	14	49
1905	34	35	41	36	146	20	31	34	32	117
1906	24	38	22	27	111	19	26	18	15	78
1907	48	37	32	57	173	36	27	26	51	140
1908	54	41	24	49	168	47	40	23	39	149
1909	63	36	28	17	144	46	28	21	12	107
1910	13	12	14	23	62	5	6	13	22	46
1911	12	4	16	13	45	7	2	13	8	30

There is accommodation for 36 cases and four different diseases can be treated concurrently. In the past few years swabs from diphtheria cases and serum from typhoid cases for bacteriological examination have been sent to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, but the County Laboratory at Maidstone is now in working order and this work is done by the County Authorities.

The Administration at the Hospital is excellent, and I have to express my appreciation of the excellent work done by the Matron and staff.

There is at present no accommodation for consumptive cases at Beacon Hill and until the Sanatorium benefits under the Insurance Act are more definite or until general action is taken by the County Authorities I consider our present method of dealing with cases by sending them to St. Catherine's Home, Ramsgate is sufficient.

RAINFALL.

Mr. Ivo Neame, Col. Honeyball and Mr. Stunt have again kindly sent me their records of the year's Rainfall. These figures again show that more rain falls in the Eastern and South Eastern parts of the district.

1911	Selling	Teynham	Ospringe
January	1.83	1.10	1.40
February	1.46	.88	1.09
March	2.25	2.13	2.38
April	1.80	1.51	2.10
May	1.13	.76	.64
June	2.48	1.99	2.48
July	.21	.33	.31
August	1.56	1.61	1.51
September	1.55	1.09	1.64
October	6.09	4.75	5.65
November	4.48	3.86	4.19
December	6.57	4.65	5.83
	31.41-ins.	24.67-ins.	29.22-ins.

Figures for 1910 33.82 ... 28.29 ... 32.22

Teynham is 35-ft. above sea level.

Ospringe, 180 feet.

Luton, Selling, 263 feet.

Physical Features, Occupations of Inhabitants, &c.

With regard to these I beg to refer to my report of 1908, and to my report on the Special Sanitary Survey.

SCHOOLS.

With the consent of the Council, I drafted and signed the following notice which was sent to the Correspondent of every Council School in the District.

Dear Sir,

There is a very serious risk of Dangerous Infectious Diseases being spread in schools by scholars using pencils, chinks, penholders and paint-brushes that have been used by other scholars.

I must strongly urge upon the Managers of all schools to provide every scholar (senior, junior and infant) with his or her own separate pen-box marked with his or her name, and containing these necessary things.

There could be no stronger possible source of infection for a child than licking or putting into its mouth anything that had been licked or put in the mouth of another child suffering from some Infectious Disease, very probably unrecognised owing to its mild type, or possibly an old convalescent "carrier" case.

Will you kindly let me know whether your Managers adopt this recommendation.

I urge that it should be adopted in its entirety without modification.

The cost would be very small.

The Correspondents of Selling, Stalisfield, North Preston, Lynsted, Throwley and Norton replied.

The Correspondent of Throwley Schools wrote that for the past five years every child had been supplied with a separate holdall and that slates had been abolished in the Schools for some years past.

The Correspondent of Stalisfield Schools suggested further that children should not be allowed to moisten their finger or thumb when turning over the leaves of books; and the Correspondent of Norton that slates should be abolished.

The valuable work which has been carried out by the School Medical Officer of the County (Dr. Howarth) during the year will no doubt lessen the spread of Infection in Schools. The following Schools were closed by order of Dr. Howarth during the year.—

Throwley, for mumps, from January 2nd to 20th.

Boughton Wesleyan Schools for German measles from May 1st to 19th.

Selling, from May 23rd to June 2nd, for German measles.

Except for the very mild epidemic of German measles, which spread from Hernhill to Doddington, there was no epidemic of importance during the year.

The Medical Inspector of children in Public Elementary Schools in the District is Dr. Gange, of Faversham.

WATER SUPPLIES.

A special return of the water supplies in the District was made early in the year at the request of the Local Government Board.

HOUSING.

My special report issued in the summer gives particulars of all the cottages in the District. There are still a large number

of sanitary defects. Over-crowding is rare and in my report mentioned above it will be seen that structural defects and defects of sanitation are more common than lack of air space and cleanliness of surroundings.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENT ACT, 1907.

The following Sections have been adopted:—

PART III.—Sections 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50 and

PART IV.—For the whole District, and Sections 39, 40, 41, 42 comprised in Part III, have been adopted in the contributory places of Boughton-under-Blean and Oare, and Section 59 in Part IV has been adopted, subject to condition and adaptation.

HOP-PICKING.

The weather was hot and the flies troublesome, so there was more illness than usual amongst hop-pickers.

A Sub-Committee of the Council has been deputed to consider Bye-laws for hop-pickers, and I hope that before this year's hops are picked that Bye-laws will have been adopted by this Council.

Dr. Farrar, the Local Government Board Inspector, again visited the District during Hop-picking and was taken round by Mr. Coe and myself. His report has not yet been issued. He expressed himself as most pleased with the huts at North Court Farm, Eastling, in the occupation of the late Mr. William Clark. These huts are well built, well lighted and well ventilated and may be taken as very good models for hop-growers who wish to extend their accommodation for pickers.

THE MANURE TRADE.

Great care is exercised by the Sanitary Inspector with regard to the prevention of any nuisance from the above. The manure is quickly removed from the wharves to its destination and care taken that it shall be covered over when it is carted away from the wharves.

MILK SUPPLY.

There are 41 registered cowkeepers. Five fresh ones were registered during the year and two have lapsed. All the cowsheds and dairies have been inspected and there was little fault to find with them on the whole.

When a dairyman is convicted of selling milk diluted with water it may mean that for a considerable time he has been selling water at fourpence a quart. The profit on this is so large that small fines are quite unlikely to produce a good result and it is to be hoped that magistrates will in future fine such persons as heavily as the law allows.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The slaughterhouses have all been visited by the Sanitary Inspector or myself.

No meat has been seized and condemned for tuberculosis and no diseased meat or meat unfit for food found.

Re SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

When the figures of work done reported by the Sanitary Inspector and hereto appended are considered in conjunction with the table of insanitary conditions on the first page of my Special Sanitary Report on the District it will be seen that there still remains a list of 379 houses with damp walls which is practically untouched.

Out of 322 unventilated closets over privy pits 25 were remedied in 1910 and 36 in 1911, leaving a balance of 261 still to be dealt with.

Of 519 unventilated cesspools, of which the position of 207 is not known or doubtful, about 80 seem to have had something done. 181 Bell traps mostly noted as bad have been very little diminished in number.

It will thus be seen that there are still, in spite of all Mr. Coe's hard work, a very large number of ordinary insanitary conditions which urgently require to be remedied and which will not under present conditions be remedied for years.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

PRIDEAUX SELBY,

Medical Officer of Health.

1st February, 1912.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Mr. W. J. Coe in his annual report to me says—

In presenting this, my 29th Annual Report, for the year ending the 31st December, 1911, I am glad to be able to report that good progress is being made with the work of Improvements and Repairs to properties throughout the District.

Much voluntary work has been, and is still being done, by owners of property in the District, which will greatly facilitate matters, and enable me to get through the whole of the Extra Work entailed by the recent Special Survey of the District, in a very short time.

The following Voluntary Work has been done, viz., New and Improved Drainage to 11 Houses; and 3 old houses have been pulled down and rebuilt.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

The public Water Supplies at Boughton, Conyer, and Staple Street, have been examined from time to time, and found to maintain their purity, and the pumps and machinery are in good working order.

New Services have been laid on to 7 houses from the Boughton Supply.

WATER SAMPLES.

10 water samples have been taken and submitted to the Analyst, three of which were found to be unfit for drinking purposes. Two samples taken at different periods, from 1 particular well at Newnham, were found to be only fairly pure organically, and the supply is to be kept under observation.

Water Certificates have been granted for 9 new houses erected and completed in the District during the past year.

NEW BUILDINGS.

In addition to the 9 new houses referred to in the previous paragraph, plans have been received for additions to two houses, and the erection of one large house and 2 workmen's dwellings.

This is a considerable increase on the previous year.

PUBLIC SEWERS.

The public Sewers at Boughton, the Brents and Oare, are well looked after, and periodically cleansed and flushed, and generally kept in good repair and working order.

SPRAYING AND DISINFECTION.

This work is carefully attended to in every detail, and, in addition to the work carried out by the Hospital Engineer, where Infectious cases are moved to the Isolation Hospital, I have sprayed and disinfected 16 rooms of 8 houses where deaths occurred from Phthisis, also 8 rooms at 4 houses where patients had recovered from Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria.

The following is a list of Nuisances abated and improvements made:—

TO CLOSETS AND PRIVIES.

Cleanse, Repair and Ventilate closets and privies	...	77
Empty and cleanse privy Vaults or Pails		10
Cleanse foul and dirty closet pans		7

Renew closet pails or W.C. pans ...	...	...	...	4
Build new privies or closets ...	...	...	...	7
Build new urinals ...	...	...	...	2
Privies converted into pan closets ...	...	...	...	29
Total 1910, 445		Total	...	136

TO HOUSE DRAINS AND CESSPOOLS.

To cleanse and flush drains and traps ...	...	...	...	10
Drains repaired, altered, improved and ventilated ...	...	...	...	35
Provide and lay in new drains ...	...	...	...	10
Disconnect sink drains and improve outlets ...	...	...	...	13
To put in new glazed sinks ...	...	...	...	4
Construct new Cesspools ...	...	...	...	9
Repair old Cesspools and fix covers ...	...	...	...	20
Ventilate Cesspools and drains ...	...	...	...	3
Empty Cesspools ...	...	...	...	20
Total 1910, 222.		Total	...	124

TO WATER SUPPLY.

To clean out wells ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
To close wells ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
To provide water supply ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Repair or renew well kerbs and covers ...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Repair or renew covers to R.W. tanks ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Repair leaky water taps ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total 1910, 22.		Total	...	...	...	24

TO DWELLING HOUSES.

Repair, cleanse and re-instate the interior and exterior of Dwelling Houses ...	...	...	...	...	3
Repair eaves, gutters, and down pipes ...	...	...	...	...	2
Renew or repair lead valley gutters ...	...	...	...	...	1
Dwelling Houses voluntarily closed ...	...	...	...	...	2
Repair paving (brick or concrete) ...	...	...	...	...	6
Repair and re-instate leaky roofs ...	...	...	...	...	4
Remedy damp walls of dwellings ...	...	...	...	...	2
Total 1910, 61.		Total	...	...	20

MISCELLANEOUS.

To clean out pig stys ...	...	...	...	...	4
Cleanse and limewash Slaughter Houses ...	...	...	...	...	4
Close old occupied huts ...	...	...	...	...	1
Remove manure heaps ...	...	...	...	...	3

Clean out dykes	...	...	...	...	...	2
Remove Fowl Houses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total 1910, 12.				Total	...	15

Summary of Inspections and General Survey Work.

House to House Inspections	...	...	...	...	780
Premises Re-Surveyed	...	...	...	...	1,664
Cow Shed and Dairies Inspected	...	...	...	...	56
Slaughter Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	34
Letters and Notices issued	...	...	...	...	523
Infectious Homes visited	...	...	...	...	41

HOP HUTS.

As usual I visited the Hop Huts throughout the District during the Hop Picking season, and found there were 2,550 Huts and 75 Bell Tents in use.

I mentioned in my September Report to the Council that more Ventilation was needed in some of the Huts, and I hope soon to get this matter put right, as I find the Hop-Growers are very willing to do anything within reason for the comfort of the Pickers.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM J. COE, M.S.I.A.,

Sanitary Inspector & Surveyor.

Table I—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1911 and previous Years.
NAME OF DISTRICT—FAVERSHAM RURAL.

Year	Population estimated to Middle of each Year	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths †		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett. Number † 4	Rate 5	Number * 6	Rate. 7	of Non- residents registered in the District † 8	of Resi- dents not registered in the District † 9	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages
									Number * 10	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births 11	
1	2	3									13
1906	15,100	414	No list received from the Registrar- General	27.40	175	11.5			42	101.4	
1907	15,100	366		24.23	204	13.5			35	95.6	
1908	15,100	322		21.40	189	12.6			26	80.7	
1909	15,100	316		20.93	178	11.8			18	56.96	
1910	15,300	343		22.35	207	13.6			33	96.2	
1911	14,000	304		207	14.7	20	9	35	115.1	196	14.00

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates. For years before 1911 some of the corrected rates probably will not be available. The rates should be calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population. In a district in which large Public Institutions for the sick or infirm seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Columns 5 and 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

*In Column 6 are to be included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.
In Column 12 is to be entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are to be similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

†The Medical Officer of Health will be able from the returns made to him by the local Registrar of Deaths to fill in Column 8 in accordance with the rule in the next paragraph below. The Registrar-General, either directly or through the County Medical Officer of Health, will supply the Medical Officer of Health with the particulars of deaths to be entered in column 9; and all such deaths must be included in this Column, unless an error is detected, and its correction has been accepted by the Registrar-General. For Column 4 the Registrar-General will furnish to the Medical Officer of Health, a Statement of the number of births needing to be added to or subtracted from the total supplied by the local Registrar.

‡“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided. The deaths of persons without fixed or usual residence, e.g., casuals, must not be included in Columns 8 or 9, except in certain instances under 3 (b) below. The Medical Officer of Health will state in Column 8 the number of transferable deaths of “non-residents” which are to be deducted, and will state in Column 9 the number of deaths of “residents” registered outside the district which are to be added in calculating the nett death-rate of his district.

The following special cases arise as to Transferable Deaths:—

- (1) Persons dying in Institutions for the sick or infirm, such as hospitals, lunatic asylums, workhouses, and nursing homes (but not almshouses) must be regarded as residents of the district in which they had a fixed or usual residence at the time of admission. If the person dying in an Institution had no fixed residence at the time of admission, the death is not transferable. If the patient has been directly transferred from one such institution to another, the death is transferable to the district of residence at the time of admission to the first Institution.
- (2) The deaths of infants born and dying within a year of births in an Institution to which the mother was admitted for her confinement should be referred to the district of fixed or usual residence of the parent.
- (3) Deaths from Violence are to be referred (a) to the district of residence, under the general rule; (b) if this district is unknown, or the deceased had no fixed abode, to the district where the accident occurred, if known; (c) failing this, to the district where death occurred, if known; and (d) failing this, to the district where the body was found.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area covered by water), 43,964

Total population at all ages 14,031
Number of inhabited houses.....not published } At Census of 1911
Average number of persons per house

Table II — Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1911.
NAME OF DISTRICT, FAVERSHAM RURAL.

Notifiable Disease	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED										Rural District Hospital admissions	Urban District Hospital admissions	*In addition to these Rural cases, two Urban cases were admitted to Beacon Hill Hospital by arrangement with the Town Authorities.
	At all Ages	At Ages † — Years											
		under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards					
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	9	1	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	
Erysipelas	8	...	...	...	1	2	5	...	...	...	2	...	
Scarlet Fever	17	...	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	*15	31	...	
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	
Enteric Fever	11	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Continued Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1908	10	...	...	1	6	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Under Tuberculosis Regulations, 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Totals	55	...	5	19	10	11	5	5	30	58	...	...	

NOTES.—State in space below the name and position within or without the district of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease, are usually sent, the accommodation available for the district afforded by it, and the name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided.

* This space may be used for record of other diseases the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.
† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.

Isolation Hospital — Name and Situation : Beacon Hill Hospital, Buckland.
Total available beds, 36. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated, 4.

Table III — Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1911.

NAME OF DISTRICT, FAVERSHAM RURAL.

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the District									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District
	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards	
All causes { Certified ...	193	38	5	4	5	6	13	34	88	47
{ Uncertified	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Paralysis and Apoplexy	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	5
Heart Disease ...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	8	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	...	2
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	6	...	1	...	3	...	...	2	...	1
Rheumatic Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer, malignant disease	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	10	1
Bronchitis ...	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1
Broncho-Pneumonia ...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Pneumonia (all other forms)	6	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
Other Diseases of Res- piratory Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	12	6	3	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
Appendicitis & Typhlitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Alcoholism ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Violent Deaths, exclud- ing Suicide	7	...	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	1
Suicides ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Disease of Kidneys ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Senile Decay ...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	41	19
Other Defined Diseases	31	8	...	2	1	1	7	3	9	9
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
All Causes ...	196	38	5	4	5	6	13	34	91	47

Atelectasis	...	1	1	1	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	1
Injury at Birth...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions	...	1	2	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	1
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		8	5	3	3	19	3	7	6	3	19	

NETT BIRTHS IN THE YEAR { Legitimate 290
Illegitimate 14

NETT DEATHS IN THE YEAR OF { Legitimate Infants..... 35
Illegitimate Infants ... 3

FAVERSHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

PHTHISIS: SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

Classes for which accommodation is provided.	By whom provided.	Where situated.	Total number of Beds.	How are patients selected?	Are patients under the care of a resident Medical Officer?	What charge, if any, is made for the use of Beds?	Do the Sanitary Authority use: (1) their Isolation Hospital, or (2) their Small-Pox Hospital, for cases of Phthisis?	Do the Sanitary Authority reserve Beds in any Phthisis Sanatorium? If so, how many, and in what Sanatorium?	Do the Sanitary Authority provide portable open-air Shelters or Tents?
(a) Early cases	Guardians	Sandgate Homes Ramsgate (St. Catherine's Home)	Unlimited	Through the Relieving Officer	No	Ramsgate, 15/- weekly Sandgate, 21/- weekly	No	No	None provided yet.
(b) Intermediate cases	Guardians	"	"	"	"	"			
(c) Advanced cases	Guardians	"	"	"	"	"			

Have the Council, or any Private Body, provided a Dispensary? If so, give particulars:—No.

PRIDEAUX SELBY, Medical Officer of Health.

Date 19th January, 1912.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1911,

For the RURAL DISTRICT OF FAVERSHAM,

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK

1—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, & WORKPLACES

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	14	Nil.	Nil.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	83	—	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	Nil.	—	—
Total	97	Nil.	Nil.

2—DEFECTS FOUND in FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, & WORKPLACES

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>				
Want of cleanliness	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Overcrowding				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation { insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes				
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)				
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out-work which are included in Part 3 of this Report)				
Total	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

4—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.		5—OTHER MATTERS.	
Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number	Class.	Number
Builders, Plumbers and Painters ...	13	Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories:—	
Boot and Shoe Makers and Repairers ...	3	Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133) ...	Nil.
Carpenters and Wheelwrights ...	15		
Bakehouses ...	18	Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...
Blacksmiths' & General Shoeing Forges...	18		"
Barge and Boat Builders ...	2	Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	"
Steam Flour Mills 5; Steam Saw Mill 1...	6	Other ...	"
Engineering and Cycle Works 2; Cycle Repairing 2 ...	4	Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Tailors 3; Saddlers 3	6	Certificates granted during the year ...	"
Total number of workshops on Register ...	85	In use at the end of the year ...	"

Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouse, may be enumerated here.